THE SUNDAY JOURNAL SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1896.

Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenu Telephone Calis.

Business office......238 | Editorial rooms....A TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Sunday, one year .. unday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier.....

WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents end subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication this paper must, in order to receive attention, panied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vin LOUISVII LE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Eook Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

-- Sixteen Pages--

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani showed base in gratitude in passing through Washington without sending her card to her great and good friend Grover.

Everybody wishes that there were a re paratively few can favor a recognition of that which has no existence

In the list of names of men present at Atlanta in honor of Mr. Bryan, one fails to find that of Tom Watson, yet Mr. Watson resides very near the Gate City.

The announcement that Mr. Debs ha Coiorado to assist the striking sm of the silver trust which ssed while he was on the stump

Mr. Bryan is tired of delivering nonlectures, and as the people are his partisan lectures perhaps he had better go home and try to build up law practice

Those Kentucky convicts who offered to go to Cuba and fight to free the island if the Governor would pardon them probably flattered themselves that they had discovered a short underground way to liberty. Unfortunately for them the cruel Governor did not sympathize.

The figures of the internal revenue by reau indicate that the consumption of spirits in the United States is not increasing as fast as the population. On the other hand the revenue from the tax on beer shows that consumption of that beverage is fas outrunning the increase of population.

When it shall have occurred to Senators and Vest that the best fighting Cuban bands are of negro blood they may lose their zeal for the independence of Cuba, since they surely would not encourage political freedom for a race which, at home, they covertly or openly disfranchise.

Those who read the story of the vicfight of the filibuster vessel, Three with sundry Spanish war craft, ve suspected its credibility, for it was a brilliantly improbable fight. It now turns out that it was the conception of Key West correspondent fighting for Cuba at long range with a long bow.

In 1875 the number of Indians in Massa 519, while the State censu of 1895 gives the number as 518, and yet w slowness of the exterminating process in Massachusetts leads to the inference that the Massachusetts civilization is not of th best brand.

Because the 4,700 people who attended Mr Bryan's lecture in Atlanta paid only \$1.534 do to assume that the other necessary to make up the guarantee was paid out to induce people to ut it is fair to conclude that 3.00 paid half a dollar each and that nearly 1,700 of the enthusiastic 4,700 were applauding deadheads.

The Populist Governor who was elected in South Dakota has 5,000 acres of the best farm lands in his county, and large holdover the State. Doubtless he has no sympathy with that socialistic proposition to take all but 160 acres from thos who hold more. His practical socialism i probably confined to the confiscation of th railroads by the government.

The microbe has been so magnified in in portance by experts that the mass of pec ple imagine him to be a man's stature lying in wait with a brace of self-cocking revolvers for his victims. A few years ago been mistaken for a new thing in street pavement. Thus does knowledge increase and with its increase are the terrors of liv ing multiplied.

The statement of the London Times's Paris correspondent that the United States has been confidentially informed that the European powers would not remain passive should this government recognize or en courage the Cuban insurgents is probably without any foundation whatever. In the first place, there is no such mutuality of among the European powers as would enable them to come to a distinct understanding regarding a question so re motely concerning them. Moreover, they are not in the habit of making diplomatic blunders and would not be at all likely to convey a gratuitous and offensive intimation to the United States before it had done anything to justify it. The state ment that Germany is quite ready, ever now, to espouse the cause of Spain if casion offers, is ridiculous. Ger many's great strength is in her land forces, and, belligerent as the young Emperor is there is no danger of his inviting a naval

uate. The point is well taken. It has children nearly ready for the high school can attend but one session a day should not launch into a million-dollar park system until it has ample schoolhouse accommodations., This observation is even more pertinent. The Journal is informed by parents that boys and girls fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years of age are permitted all. This loss of time by boys whose parents cannot afford to keep them in school Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts any longer than necessary is a hardship which should not continue. It is vastly more important to provide for the increasing needs of the schools than to embark on a park scheme.

THE REAL QUESTION.

From the beginning of the present controversy between Congress and the President as to whether the recognition of a foreign government belongs to the legislative or executive branch of the government, the Journal has maintained the latter view The analogies of the Constitution all favor that view, as do the precedents. There are many instances of the President recognizing the independence of new government without the previous action or sanction of Congress, and none in which Congress has taken the initiative. All foreign ministers and representatives are accredited to the President, and if he declined to receive them officially Congress could not compe him to do so. It is true, Congress could embarrass and measurably thwart the recognition of a foreign government by declining to appropriate money to pay the salary of a minister, but even that would not affect the main question. The claim that the provision of the Constitution giving Congress executive power to declare war includes the power of recognizing governments is not well founded. It is true Congress alone may formally declare war, but the President may, and in some instances has, be Senator Sherman has been quoted as saying that it was the duty of the President to execute every law of Congress, and it should pass over his veto a joint reso lution recognizing the Cuban government it would have the force and effect of law and he would be obliged to enforce it That is not so certain. If recognition is discretionary act, vested in the President Congress cannot compel him to exercise i After all, however, this phase of th

question is more speculative than practical and would not have arisen at all if there were a Cuban government in existence with a fairly clear right to recognition. The rea question is, what is there to recognize' The only government the insurgents claim to have is a sort of government on paper its headquarters in the air. It i known as the Junto, a term odious to th American people by its connection with Spanish-American intrigues and revolutions, and its authority seems to be divided between the insurgent leaders in Cuba an some agitators in New York. It does no bear the remotest resemblance to an or ganized government, and to recognize it a such would be a travesty upon statesman ship and an insult to international law The thing for the United States to do is mind its own business and keep out of th Cuban controversy until such time as th insurgents shall have organized something with the attributes and powers of a gov ernment. If that time ever comes it will be in order to discuss the propriety of recognition, but Congress should not stultify itself by proposing to recognize something that does not exist.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Purdue University has recently added to

the list of useful and instructive monographs issued by it from time to time, two relating to food adulteration. The subject is one of growing importance, because there is reason to believe that the practice of adulterating foods and drinks is increasing, and it is of universal interest. In pursuance of their policy of discussing topics of popular concern the authorities of Purdue have instituted a thorough investigation of the subject, and will issue probably five bulletins treating of the adulteration of food and its prevention; of the use and economy of foods and of special studies upon the preparation of foods and upon dietaries. The bulletins will embody the results of special scientific investigations made in the chemical department of the university and general | fords him the means to purchase the pri information from other sources, and, judging from the two already issued, they will ist be a valuable contribution to popular knowledge. They show that the practice of food adulteration is far more common than most persons imagine and is not only an insidious enemy of public health, but, in the aggregate, an immense drain on the wealth of the people, since money paid for adulterated or counterfeit food is, to that extent, thrown away. Among the articles of common adulteration are milk, cheese, flour and bread, sugar, molasses and sirup, candies and confectionery, spices and condiments, tea and coffee, etc. Some of the States have laws against food adulteration, and enforce them more or less effectually, the Governor of Indiana, in which he wa but Indiana is entirely without any such laws, except for some municipal regulations in cities. It is suggested, and is probably true, that the effect of restrictive laws in the adjacent States of Illinois, Ohio and Michigan is to render this State a kind of dumping ground for many articles of adulterated food, against which the people in neighboring States have protection. "Indiana," says the bulletin, "has an active law to the effect that all fertilizing materials sold within the State must bear an accurate statement of their chemical composition and purity. In other words, we protect carefully our growing crops against any imposition in the way of food materials offered to them, but, as regards the food of our citizens we are left at the mercy of unscrupulous persons, practicing an enormous variety of fraudulent food adulterations." The completed series of the monographs

on the subject.

LARGER ARMIES IN EUROPE. proposes to increase the war footing of its army by 160,000 men, the efforts of the Pope and of the thousands of the best men in Europe to have standing armies reduced have had little influence. At the same time France proposes to devote \$40,000,000 build war ships; and yet France is the nation in Europe most heavily, if not nopelessly, burdened with debt. If France proceeds as has been indicated, another long stride will be taken toward turning Europe into a vast military camp, increasing the with enormous taxation.

army. In fact, the Germans would be wanting in common prudence if they did not tary establishment of a neighbor who cherishes the possible hope of getting even with Germany some day. If Germany and France increase their military establisha larger transfer of men from industry and production to the ranks of idle consumers.

mies, but she cannot afford to have her naval supremacy threatened by France or any other power. That supremacy must be so emphatic that it cannot be questioned. Therefore, if France wastes \$40,000,000 on war ships, Great Britain will, most likely, put double that large sum into her navy. It is the British way of telling the world that Britain proposes to hold its place

among the armed nations of Europe. Several years ago Pope Leo laid before the world the burden and the wrong which such expensive military establishments involve. In Germany, the demands of the Emperor for a large grant of money are being resisted. He may have his way now, but the increase of the burden and the great wrong of taking by conscription the best years of the lives of hundreds of thousands of people will invoke a hostility to the building up of military establishments which rulers and ministers must heed. It seems incredible that the statesmanship of governments, as well as peoples, lies in the adoption of a general international policy which will dispense with the enormously expensive war establishments-that there is better way to preserve the balance of power and insure peace in Europe than by governments overaweing each other by display of war establishments.

A VICIOUS DEFINITION.

When the campaign was on, one heard much about the workingman. He was appealed to and every way made the object of advice, both vicious and excellent. It due in part to the well-meaning people the meaning of the word workingman has been made to include only those who work with their hands in a manner to call for the use of physical energy. The demagogue has always delighted in this restricted definition, because he, while neither worker nor capitalist, has used the phrase to array manual laborers against capitalists and idlers. It is time that this mischievous definition of workingman were dropped.

The workingman is one who works support himself and those dependent upon him. If he did not work, he would, sooner or later, fall into pauperism. The nature of his work has nothing to do with the mat ter. Some work requires a greater outlay of physical energy than does others, bu no labor is so primitive that the brain, or in other words, ordinary human intelligence and experience do not enable th man performing it to perform it wit greater ease and rapidity than if he wer without intelligence. The feeble-minded have as much muscular power as the intelligent, but they are worthless as laborers because they lack the reasoning power to apply it. Other men have the strength of the high-priced workers in iron mills, but they have not the skill derived from telligence. So all human effort turned to man's advantage is part menta and part manual-the greater skill depend ing in most cases upon the power and dis cipline which come from the intellect. W are a nation of working people, because vast majority depend upon the constant following of some vocation which calls for the hand, the brain and the hours. Ou leisure class is very small, and whethe tramps in rags, dead beats or the vapid they have been born to large fortunes, it

A sentiment prevails during campaigns and even longer, that all wealth is the result of manual labor. This is a misconcep tion. Any product of time and effort fo which men will give money, which is simp ly a certificate of labor expended, is th fruit of labor as much as is a bushel o wheat or a cart load of coal. The man wh receives money for a poem, or even for so spontaneous an effort as a Bryan lecture, if he can get money for it, practically pro duces value which, indirectly at least, adds to the world's wealth, since it at least afmary products of labor upon which all ex

When we shall come to a clearer apprehension of the fact that work is a broa term comprehending all effort that the present complex civilization demands, and that the myriad kinds of workingmen are comrades in the struggle and worthy of their hire, there will be less of mischievous talk about "classes and masses" than we have been accustomed to hear the past few

YOUR EXCELLENCY.

There fell under the notice of the Journal a few days ago a communication to addressed several times as "Your Excellency." The same expression occurred a number of times in the address to th President by the new minister of th "Greater Republic of Central America." It seems quite in place coming from a rep resentative of a Latin-American state where officials regard their titles as an important adjunct of official dignity, but it is hardly in keeping with American ideas, and, unless sanctioned by law, had better be omitted. In this State it is not sanctioned by law; that is, it does not occur in the Constitution and is not conferred upon the Governor by any act of the Legislature. Strictly speaking, therefore, its use is not authorized in addressing the Governor of Indiana, and, although it is some times used, it is questionable taste. In the States of of Masachusetts and New Hampshire the title is given to the Governor by will furnish all the necessary information | the Constitution. It is not conferred upon to the Legislature for framing a good law | the President of the United States by the Constitution or any act of Congress, and it is not sanctioned by good usage. On the day when Washington arrived in New If it is true that the French government | York as President-elect to take the oath of office, April 23, 1789, the Senate appointed committee to confer with such committee as the House might appoint, as to what fitles, if any, it would be proper to annex to the office of President and Vice President. The joint committee reported that than that expressed in the Constitutionplain President and Vice President. The subject to a new committee, who reported burdens of peoples already overburdened | Highness the President of the United States and Protector of their Liberties." The suggestion has been made that it for suggestion has been made that for the two operators. A long and animated debate ensued in the suggestion has been made that for suggestion has been made that for suggestion has been made that it for suggestion has been made that it for suggestion has been made that for suggestion has been made that it for suggestion has been made that it for suggestion has been made that it for suggestion has been made that it

never made a report. The House had already carried its views into practice by addressing Washington, in reply to his first message, as President of the United States, and the Senate saw fit to follow its exbecame common to prefix the title "His Excellency." The usage has prevailed to some extent ever since, though it generally indicates lack of knowledge and a dewith the American character. It is never President being addressed "The President of the United States," or simply "The Pres-

NO SUCH OFFICIAL

"Who will be the premier of the Mc-Kinley administration?" was the question asked by a correspondent, which he proceeded to write about at length rather than to answer. If he should have answered his own question intelligently he would have said that William McKinley is expected to be the premier of the incoming administra-Cabinet in the government of the United States there can be no premier in the sense that the word is used, or in any sense. Like the word "portfolio" in connection there is no place. The secretary of state is no more the premier of the administration than is the secretary of the treasury. In the general administration of affairs government than several other secretaries.

The term premier belongs to the Euro-

pean conception of government. The pre-

mier may be said to be an essential of monarchical government. In Great Britain the premier is the head of the government. A party finds itself in possession of a majority of the House of Commons. When it is ascertained that the "outs" majority, the minority of the party which has been in power resigns. The Queen thereupon calls upon a leader of the jority "to form a government." that is, to name the heads of the various departments of the public service. The man who new party is essentially the premier, the first official in it, and its general director. The Marquis of Salisbury, the British premier at the present time, is not so called because he is "her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs," but because he is at the head of the government. He would be premier just the same if he held any other position in the Min istry. He is premier because every other member of the Cabinet is bound to submit to him all important questions relating to the army, colonial affairs, the treasury, public education or the church. No action can be taken on any question by any minister without the approval of the premier. In a somewhat limited meaning the premier is the minister who stands next the throne. He is premier because he directs personally and is personally responsible for the administration. In Great Britain the premier is the recognized head of his party. In all of these governments the premier confers with the King, Queer or Emperor. In fact, the official who called premier is premier in fact.

The secretary of state in a Cabinet of the United States has no such prominence. His name comes first-some officiar's must -and in certain ceremonies he has precedence. But he has no greater authority the administration than has any other member of the Cabinet. At times the secretary of state may have more public prominence because of the importance of questions relating to foreign affairs. During the late war the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury were more prominent than the secretary of state, who would not have attracted public attention but for the Trent affair and the fitting out of confederate cruisers in British ports.

The President is really the premier of the administration, since all the members of the Cabinet must submit their plans to him for his approval or disapproval. The people select the premier of their gover ment once in four years, and his official title is "the President."

It is said that the part of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon appropriated bodily by student in Wabash College for an oration was marked by the judges who passed upon such articles as "bad in thought and composition." Doubtless Dr. Abbott has pressed views which might be regarded as "bad in thought" from a theological standpoint, but those who are reading his course of lectures on the Bible, taken from the Brooklyn Eagle by the Journal, must have been struck with the clearness and conciseness of his expression. It is said that the student who stole the sermon palmed it off upon the judges is an expert at football.

Manufacturers of agricultural implements are indulging rosy anticipations of in proved business owing to the rise in the price of wheat. With wheat in the neighborhood of fifty cents a bushel so long the farmers continued to use their old ma chines as long as they would hang together. but now that they are getting a fair price for the grain they are preparing to replace old machines with new. At least, this is the way the implement manufacturers argue, and they are probably right.

SCIENTIFIC.

The conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. to take place Nov. 28, 1901, will be th closest any person now living will see. British astronomer states that these planets will approach within about twenty-six minutes of arc, remaining within thirtytwo minutes for six days. They will evening stars, and thirty-eight degrees from the sun. The only closer conjunction since the invention of the telescope was eleven minutes, in 1683, and no other as close will occur until 2020.

The interesting experiment of making mercury float on water is accomplished by Mr. C. E. Stromeyer by shaking together in a cylindrical bottle a few drops of mercury, half an ounce of water and a pinch of red lead, vermilion or other red powder. At first a few small globules of mercury collect in the center of the water's surface but after repeated shakings a large number of the globules float together in the form of a small dish about three-eighths of an inch across and one-sixteenth of an inch deep.

The magnetism of Tuscan vases has been further investigated by Signor G. Folgheraiter. These vases must have been fired while standing, acquiring permanent magnetism in the direction of the earth's magnetic force while in that position, and th dip of their north pole is found to vary from 15 degrees above the horizon to fifteen degrees below. The present magnetic dip at Florence is sixty degrees, and it is believed that the needle pointed above the norizon in the eighth century B. C., and was horizontal some centuries later.

The military autocar of Mr. E. J. Pennington, the English inventor, is mounted on wheels with four-inch solid-rubber tires. is driven by a sixteen-horse-power engine and carries two rapid-firing guns, with suit-

car in motion or at rest. If desired, the guns can be rotated automatically during firing, and, in case of the operators being shot after firing is commenced, they will continue in operation until the ammunition is exhausted.

The ozone purification of water has now been successfully practiced on a large scale for more than a year at Ondshoorn, Bel-The untreated water is absolutely unfit for use, but at first contact with the ozonized air most of the microbes are killed, a few being destroyed only by seven to nine minutes of continued application. Of seventeen sample tubes thus treated, sixteen remained sterile. The ozonized water is much less liable to reinfection than water merely filtered, the beneficial salts in water are scarcely affected by ozone, and both color and taste are improved. It is stated that less than one horse power per hour will sterilize five cubic meters of Seine water, the cost of the process depending upon the amount of organic matter contained in the water and the price of coal.

From all experiments made with Roentgen rays up to the present time, Dr. T. L. Phipson, the British chemist, reaches these conclusions: 1: They exist in sunlight. 2. Their place is the lower part of the spectrum, white light or sunlight being broken up by the prism of organic matter into heat rays (ultra-red), light rays (color). and electric rays (ultra-violet, actinic, or X rays.) 3. They traverse all organic substances, but are more or less arrested by mineral substances, because metals, being good conductors, they run over the metal contained. 4. They discharge electrified bodies, because they are electric rays and supply the contrary electricity. 5. They act on the photographic plate as a galvanic current acts on salts, etc. 6. They emanate from various phosphorescent or flu-

orescent substances Of the two hundred or more botanic gardens of the world, none is of greater scientific interest than that of Buitenzorg, in Java. The average temperature of 85 degress Fahrenheit and the annual rainfall of twelve feet insure great luxuriance of tropical vegetation, while the elevations are favorable to plants from latitudes as high as forty or fifty degrees. The area covered is 1.100 acres. Of this 173 acres are devoted to experiments with cultivated plants, 148 to the botanic garden proper, seventy-five to a mountain garden at 7,000 feet and the remainder to a mountain forest. The establishment includes wellequipped laboratories, a very complete library and herbarium and a lithographic plant. With this example in mind, it is not strange that American botanists are seeking to establish a like institution in the

West Indies. The rather startling suggestion that the parting of the soul and the body is announced, in many cases, at least, by son in so serious a medical journal as the London Lancet. "It has occurred to me, "to witness a large number of deaths. In many cases-according to the usual acceptation-it is almost impossible to tell the exact moment of dissolution. When the last few convulsive inspirations take place we simply wait to see if they will be repeated, and after waiting a few moments and everything remaining quiescent, conclude that that is the time of decease, There is one sign, however, which I think indicates much more clearly the exact moment when life is extinct. We have read many times in poetical effusion and elegant 'When discourse of a phrase like: thread of life is snapped:' but this, though used merely metaphorically, comes very near, I believe, to reality. watches closely the few last spasmodic gasps of the dying, he will hear in many cases a peculiar snap somewhere in the region of the head; it is not loud, can be plainly heard if watched for. What this may be owing to I cannot say, but can only vouch for the fact." A curious parallel in natural and artificial

evolution is noted by M. Gaudry in a review of life development. The first armoring of war vessels was directly followed by stronger projectiles, then the armor was strengthened, the projectiles until the vessels have become so heavy as to be almost unmanageable, and attention is again turning toward light, swift boats. This process has its analogy in the geological history of fishes. The teeth of fishes in the secondary age were gradually modified until they could crush through the hard culrasses of the ganoids, and powerful grinding teeth are found not only in the ony and the cartilaginous fishes of that period, but even in many of the massive reptiles of the Trias. The fishes menaced by enemies capable of piercing their armor were obliged to seek safety in flight. Their vertebral column became more solid, to furhish strong support to their spinal muscles. and their tails were shortened and broadened to give energetic locomotion. The perection of this slow transformation left the carnivorous fishes without further use for crushing teeth, which have almost disan-No more marine reptiles with teeth ike paving stones are found in tertiary beds or in modern times, and fishes with arge teeth working like millstones are rare in comparison to those which have thin cutting teeth. Power now resides in agility existing fishes being marked by an activity unknown in ancient oceans.

LITERARY NOTES.

The serial life of Christ, which was to make its appearance in McClure's Magazine during 1897, has been postponed for

A new long story by Anthony Hope is soon to be published serially. It is of social, not historical, character, and the bicycle rage forms one of its chief attrac-

A writer in an English literary publication declares that Jules Verne never made e than \$4,000 in any one year. Zola's annual income is believed to

Mrs. Brodhead's new story with the Shakspearean title, "Bound in Shallows," is to be published by the Harpers in February next, and not, as at first announced, before the end of the present month. The Hon. James Bryce's book on "Trans-

Caucasia and Ararat," published nearly twenty years ago, is to have a new edition apropos of the Armenian troubles. Mr. Bryce has added an important chapter on the recent history of the Armenian ques Mr. Palgrave, the "Golden Treasury"

man, has prepared a minute study of the andscape art of the poets, bringing the subject down from Homer to Tennyson. It is not strictly an anthology, since the work aims to summarize the subject in a critical manner, but the illustrations are ample, and the book will stand as on the whole a collection of landscape poems and passages. Lieutenant General Schofield, lately gen-

eral in chief of the army, and formerly secretary of war, has written several articles, which will soon appear in The Century, giving the inside story of some famous events in American history. The first is an account of Napoleon's withdrawal from Mexico, with special reference to the part taken by the United States govern-

Dodd. Mead & Co. will commence, in January, the publishing of a new religious magazine, entitled "The Expositor." It is to be issued monthly and on a similar plan of the English periodical by that name, which is edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll. Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) will contribute a series of articles, to be published in book form, and there will be an effort made to secure scholarly theological articles.

An English woman in Chicago is the daughter of a bookseller. She has been buying books all her life, and now makes a business of it, acting as buyer for a large bookstore. She loves the work, delights in it, and makes a great success of it. She is constantly on the wing, traveling here and there in search of "bargains," and knows great deal about books in general. She perintends the placing and disposing of her stock as well as any man could, and she than any two buyers in Chicago. Her aim is to surpass all other purchasers in her

Mr. G. W. Cable is said to be contemplating a visit to London for the purpose of giving public readings from his works. This is, says the New York Tribune, diverting news. The authors who come from Great Britain to read here have seemed to have had everything their own way. Retaliation has been rare, in fact, practica unknown. Now for the tide to be turne with Mr. Cable on the crest of the fir wave, is something to make the cynical observer of "authors' readings," in which tenth-rate, as well as second rate, novel ists have their fling at us, chortle gayly and look forward to a delightful settle-ment of an old score. London could not ex-

pect to go free forever.

did her best, and with success, to keep the fact of her illness from becoming publicly known. Mrs. Burnett's play, "A Lady of Quality," is to be produced in New York,

February, with Miss Calhoun in the part of the heroine, Clorinda Wildairs. Its auhor has also written another play, First Gentleman in Europe," in collaboration with George Fleming, a lady who, unome time since, a clever drama called "Mrs. Lessingham."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Eleven times has Emile Zola been a canlidate for election to the French Academy, and eleven times has he been defeated. Cardinal Gibbons is a believer in the 'Kneipp cure." and frequently proved his faith last summer by taking early morn-

ing walks barefooted

Surprise is expressed in England that the estate of the late Archbishop of Canterury is only \$230,000. His salary, which he had enjoyed for several years, was \$75,000. David O'Donnell, who was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in Boston. is the first graduate of the academic department of Yale University to enter the

Roman Catholic priesthood Last spring Queen Natalie of Servia lost a valuable diamond ring in Paris. much vain searching the Queen announced that if found she would give it to the Little Sisters of the Poor. It has now turned up and the Sisters are going to raffle it, 20,000 tickets at a franc each.

Sardou says that Sarah Bernhardt talks too fast on the stage. "At the general rehearsal she recites divinely, at the first performance stupendously, but after that she runs at breakneck speed. It is worse when she performs out or Paris. I heard her once at Nice. She and all the others recited as if rattling off a lesson as quickly as possible

Chauncey M. Depew never drinks anything at a banquet except the driest kind of champagne, and if he is to speak he drinks no wine at all until after he has finished his speech. Two glasses of brut champagne are usually his limit, but he has been known to finish a pint bottle when dining with the Yale College Alumni, of which he was president for many years. The late General Eli H. Murray was a

Southerner by birth and was the youngest United States marshal he freed Kentucky of the Kuklux Klan and as territorial Governor he settled the ultimate fate of polygamy in Utah by refusing a certificate of election to Congress to George Q. Cannon. The general died recently at San

Diego, Cal. At Sunday night concerts the prima donnas, such as Eames, Melba and Calve, receive as much as they would have received for appearing in opera, except in the case of those who agree to appear at the Sunday concerts in the contracts for the lump sum they receive by the month. Calve is said to have got something little less than \$1,500 for her singing at a musicale the other afternoon, when it is doubtful if she sang for more than thirty minutes alto-

Detectives detailed to look after shoplifters, pickpockets and "professionals" of that class always look to see if their susare wearing gloves, says the New Times. A "professional," it is clared, never works with his gloves on. detective caught sight of one of these men whom he knew in one of the shopping streets the other day, followed quickly, only to come to a sudden halt as he reached the man. "He is all right now. he is not working," he said; "he has his gloves on

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has appointed Pere Ollivier, the famous Dominican preacher, to the post of Lenten preacher at Notre Dame, vacant by the death of Monsignor d'Hulst, thereby continuing the tradition which connects the great order of "Preaching Friars" with the Cathedral pulpit. Pere Ollivier, who is already well known in Paris, has the reputation of a quarter of a century as a preacher of universal power and originality, and a fect master of the elocutionary art, never fails to rivet the attention of Parisian audiences.

William Doroczi, a Hungarian, is excited over something he has discovered, or thinks he has discovered, in regard to the tobacco plant. It is, he says, a perennial, not an annual, as everybody has supposed, and there is no need to sow it anew each year. is now done. At Vienna it is declared that this information is very important, as it "will open up a new era in the production of tobacco and tend greatly to cheapen its Considering the large number of Spanish "victories" that must be won before Cuba can resume the production of the necessary weed, even people who are unable to understand the practical bearing of this revelation will extend to Herr Doroczi their congratulations and best wishes

SHREDS AND PATCHES

When a boy sees a sign, takes two.-Atchison Globe, It isn't only microbes that make kissing dangerous.-New York Press. "Time and tide wait for no man." If they

did, every other man would kick .- Puck. It takes time, but if you keep at it, you can teach your conscience not to interrupt you.-Puck.

No invention, we think, ever caused quite as much talk as the telephone.-Yonkers She-You seem to forget yourself, sir. He -How could I do otherwise in your pres-

ence?-Judy Teacher-Where are joy, health and happiness to be found? Tommy-In the dictionary.-New York Advertiser. Men say of women what pleases them;

women do with men what pleases them. -Louis Philippe de Segur. Whatever the apparent cause of any riots may be, the real one is always want

of happiness.—Thomas Paine. Socialism, to make men of equal height, would cut off the heads of many, but add to the stature of none .-- Century.

First Tramp-Do you expect to go

heaven. Willie? Second Tramp-Cert; ain't never done nothin', hev I?-Truth. A life insurance agent may be described as a man who procures policies for people who don't want their lives insured .- Puck. Don't nurse your temper. If you want something really delicate and fragile to look after, take your good humor.-Truth. "I don't see your mistletoe,"

glancing up at the chandelier. "Is it really necessary?" replied she archly. It wasn't -Judge. A man ought not to depend too much on

other people-particularly if he wants to get something for himself.-Somerville Some men get a reputation for being jast by looking wise and shrugging their

shoulders whenever you speak of a popular actress.-New York Press A woman never makes so many excuses to company for the looks of the house

she does just after she has spent two whole days getting it ready.-New York

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

Remarkable Structure and the Origin of Its Queer Name. Washington Post.

Seven miles from West Washington, upon

what is called the Conduit road, which carries the water supply of the capital from the great falls of the Potomac to Washington, is one of the most noted structures of modern times. This structure is a bridge of a single span, called the "Cabin John bridge," built by the United States government for the purpose of carrying the water main across a ravine. through this ravine, in its rocky bed, is a small stream called "Cabin John creek," from which the bridge takes its name. stream has its origin in Rockville, Md., and its outlet at the Potomac, not far away.

In constructing the Washington aqueduct the first serious difficulty was encountered at Cabin John creek. Here a deep ravine The genius of man obstructed the way. surmounted this obstruction and the result was a model of engineering skill

A fine stone arch, 220 feet in width 110 feet in height, spans the ravine and the creek, and has the distinction of being the largest single arch in the world. It is built of brown sandstone brought from the quarthis point, and is of solid masonry. construction was begun in 1853, under supervision of the War Department, dur-ing the official term of Jefferson Davis, by its architect and engineer, Gen. M

In 1862, owing to pressure of work in this epartment, the work of construction was ransferred to the Interior Department-Caleb B. Smith, secretary, and re

ssion of the South, the name of Jefferson Davis was cut out-and only a blank space emains to tell of the obliteration. This celebrated bridge and the stream that it spans derive their names from a solitary settler, who, tradition says, at peared on this spot some time before the war of the revolution, and built near the banks of the beautiful Potomac a rude log For a number of years he occupied these quarters, and was known only by the name of John, or "Cabin John. His only companions were three fierce hunting dogs, which were sheltered among the rocks near their master's abode These dogs always accompanied John his excursions about the country and served to protect him from the too curious intrusion of visitors, and also from suspicious strangers who might appear in that section, The settler spent most of his time hunting and fishing, which were his chief means of support. His garments were made from the pearance was not attractive. He seemed to

Those that visited his cabin said that he was a musician, and that he played skillfully upon a violin, singing songs, the words of which seemed to recall memories and friends of other days. Tradition throws no other light upon this strange being, whence he came or whither he went. He disappeared suddenly one day, as

avoid companionship with man, although

ossessing qualities fitting him for such as-

mysteriously as he had appeared. A search was made for him, but no trace could be ound. His dogs deserted their rockbound kennel, and his cabin crumbled to the Little did John of the Cabin think that a wonderful work of man would one day bear his humble name and hand it down to future generations. Cabin John bridge has never easy access to the public until recently. The Great Falls Electric Railway having completed its line to this point, it has be-

come a popular place for an afternoon's outing and a great many people visit it This road is wild and picturesque, running across ravines and through beautiful wooded tracts. It overlooks the gorge of the Potomac and the Virginia heights beyond.

THE GUNS OF THE PURITANS. Not the Blunderbusses Usually Repre-

sented by Artists. Boston Transcript.

One of the most remarkable facts to the nvestigator of our American antiquities is the almost total ignorance which prevails among even those who are otherwise well informed, as to the weapons, more especially the firearms, with which our Puritan ancestors fought their wars with the indians. One of the notions which seems firmly established is that the early settlers generally used the bell muzzle blunderbuss. Almost every artist who draws a Thanksgiving or Christmas picture of a Puritan going to meeting gives him a gun with a muzzle like the end of a trumpet. Now, the ever common either in this country or in England until about the middle of the last century, when it came into use for the defense of houses against burglars, for stagecoach guards and similar purposes. The blunderbusses which were common enough in the curiosity shops are almost without exception later than 1750, and many of them date only from the early part of this cen-

A large, bell-mouthed gun was in use omewhat earlier on board of naval and other armed ships, but this was a heavy piece mounted on a swivel and used very much as the howitzer was later. Then as to the locks. Even some of our

nost distinguished writers seem to be completely at sea on this point. One New Engand writer whom I will not name for fear of seeming disrespectful to a man deserving of honor, wrote some time ago in a magazine article that some soldier in King Philip's war might have invented the flintlock by finding that an Indian flint arrowhead would make fire if inserted into the cock of the matchlock. Now, the soldler of 1675 was given a matchlock, not because the military authorities were ignorant of would make their own fire (wheellocks and snaphaunces were in common use), but because the matchlock was considered better for ordinary use. More han this, if he had thought of it he would have known that his matchlock would not make fire with fint. The flintlock, with which our war of indepen requires a powerful blow to make the flint strike fire from the steel. This the matchlock did not have, nor did the pan cover open in such a way as to make this pos-

At the time of King Philip's war and for a long time afterward the ordinary firearm for infantry was the matchlock musket. These are plenty in European collections. but very rare in America. I have never seen one in any collection in this country. At the same time the snaphaunce, a primitive form of the flintlock, was quite extensively used by hunters, and probably by the Indians, who would naturally object to the match, which, if kept lighted, would betray its presence, especially at night. Wheellocks were probably used to some extent by the earliest settlers, but it was always an exceptional arm and too costly to be generally used. By the time of King Philip's war it was rather old-fashioned and not likely to have figured much. In Springfield is a fine bronze statue of one of the early settlers who is represented with a wheellock blunderbuss. This is, of course, possible-anything is possible, but if any wheellock blunderbuss can be found in any collection of Europe or this country would like to see it.

SUPREME JUSTICES' GOWNS.

Our Early Statesmen's Task in Selecting a Court Dress.

Ex-President Harrison tells of the conention created over the question of an ap propriate court dress for the justices of the Tederal Supreme Court in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "When the constitutional organization of the court had been settled and the high duty of selecting the justices had been performed by Washington," he says, "the smaller, but not wholly unimportant, question of & court dress loomed up, and much agitated and divided the minds of our public men. Shall the And if yea, the gowns? or of the priest? Shall they wear the wig of the English judges? Jefferson and Hamilton, who had differed so widely in their views as to the frame of the Constitution, were again in opposition upon these questions relating to millinery and hair-dress-Jefferson was against any needless official apparel, but if the gown was to carry he said: For Heaven's sake discard the monstrous wig which makes the English judges look like rats peeping through bunches of oakum.' Hamilton was for the English wig with the English gown. Burn was for the English gown, but against the 'inverted wool-sack termed a wig.' nglish gown was taken and the wig left and I am sure that the flowing black sill gown still worn by the justices helps to preserve in the courtroom that dignity and ense of solemnity which should always

characterize the place of judgment." THE ELECTION OF JUDGES.

Ex-President Harrison's Objection to the Mode of Selection.

Ex-President Harrison writes of "The Julicial Department of the Government," in the January Ladies' Home Journal, and says with reference to the general mode of ecting judges in the majority of States: There has been much discussion as to the proper tenure for the judicial office, and the tendency, as expressed in the later State Constitutions, has been in favor of limited terms. The earlier State Constitutions gave the appointment of the judges to the Governor or the Legislature, but along with the demand for limited terms for the judges came another for their election by the peo ple, and in a majority of the States they are now nominated in the party conventions and elected by popular vote, just as a Governor or sheriff is chosen. I do not think that either of these changes is a reform. Limited terms, if they are long, may be supported by many considerations; but short terms, combined with popular elechave not, in my opinion, secured as high a judicial standard as prevailed bejudge who must go at short intervals before a political convention for a omination, and before the people for an election, cannot have the same sense of inependence and security that he would have if his term were long or during good be havior. The judicial office should be so or ganized that men of the best abilities and attainments would enter it as a career, and give their lives and their ambitions wholly

"Ancestral" Portraits.

London Letter. Readers of the Mail and Express do not know, probably, what an enormous trade to annually carried on with the United States by English dealers in county histories, old maps, prints, paper parchments, etc. Time when there was a good and steady trade in portraits of ancestors. This has died out, for the Americans soon tumbles Its to the fact that ancestral portraits could easily be manufactured at home. There being no limitations in the matter, the portrait painter's task was an easy one. But books, engravings cannot fabricated, and to supply the constant American demand there are many keen-eyed agents ever on the watch in Britain. The object of the purchasers is to support